thay necessarily follow in the footsteps of Cleve-

land. In this sense the French and Spanish

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED MENANGRI WITH THE ADMINISTRATION.

They Say the Crumba Only are Given Them, While the Fat Places Go to White Democrats Who Promise to Be-come Republicans—Uncle Sam's Cash,

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- Henry Kennedy of Newberry, S. C., who was a delegate to the Chiago Convention and a strong Harrison man, has been here several weeks endeavoring to effect a settlement of the Newberry Post Office case. This is the place where Charles Whitmire, colored, was appointed in May last, The white patrons of the office, it is alleged, threatened to boycott Wanamaker's business house a white man was not made Postmaster. Whitmire's commission was thereupon withheld and has not been reissued. Kennedy has gone home angry with the Administration.

"I am disgusted with the way things are being managed, and so are the majority of my people. I am going to speak my mind when I get home, and tell the colored folks that they need no longer look to the Republican party for their salvation. We are only to be given the crumbs, except in a few individual cases, and white Democrats who promise to become Republicans are to be given the fat places. There absolutely no use in our fighting any longer to keep up a Republican organization. The colored people are already looking on the proposed National Election law unfavorably. It will be a delusion and a spare for us. It simply means that we are to be abandoned in our local struggles as we have been since 1876. What we want is a recegnition of our full political rights in State affairs as well as national. In fact, this is worth infinite'y more to us. If the Republican worth infinitely more to us. The Acquisition wants the colored voter to continue to give it their support it will have to be a great deal more liberal with us in its policy than it has been. The colored teople are no longer fightened by the boogaboo of the recistablishment of the system of slavery, which kept them for so long a time half scared out of their wits. They know full well, even the most ignorant of them, that their freedom is secured for all time, and now their only political concern is for their rights of citizenship. If the Republican party only means to secure such legislation as will protect them in their support of its own domination, it will be better for them to be let slone. There can be nothing more foolish than the supposition that the colored pecule will vote for Congressmen, and in other ways keep up the animosity existing between them and the Southern whites, when they will receive no encouragement in their efforts to cleat State officers. I am in favor of my people making speedy terms with the white people of the South for in such a course there lies the whole solution of the race problem." party wants the colored voter to continue to

The Secretary of War has granted the request of Capt. George A. Armes, retired, to go beyond the bounds to which his sentence limited him, for a period of two months, commencing Aug. I next, so as to enable him to look after certain real estate interests near El Paso, Texas. Under the terms of his sentence Capt. Armes could not go anywhere outside of a lifty-mile limit from Washington.

President Harrison has approved the changes in the civil service regulations applied to the railway mail service recommended by the Civil

railway mail service recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners. These changes permit the appointment, without examination, of printers employed as such and of substitutes to take the place of regular appointees when not employed for more than thirty days.

The Civil Service Commission have recommended that the rules governing the appointment of employees in the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury be changed so as to permit of the employment of the best class of agent in that line. It was shown by the investigation of the office before a Senate committee last winter that the best class of architects will not submit to a competitive examination for appointment, consequently the architect has been hampered by an interior force. Mr. Windrim laid the matter before the Commissioners some days ago. They saw the force of this suggestions, and the desired change was recommended to the President.

The count of the cash and securities in the United States Treasury, incident to the transter of the office from Mr. Hyatt to Mr. Huston. fer of the office from Mr. Hyatt to Mr. Huston. was completed this afternoon. The amount reported on hand aggregated over \$700,000,000 in gold, silver, and paper, and Mr. Huston said this afternoon that it was all accounted for, and that he would give a receipt to his predecessor to that effect. While the Treasurer's statement is strictly true, it is learned from other sources that a shortage of \$8 was found in the new silver wault, where \$5,000,000 silver dollars are stored, and a deficit of \$15 in the old silver vault containing \$45,000,000. Both shortages were immediately made good by the persons responsible for the safe keeping of the money. It is believed that this money was lost during the recent flooding of the vault, when some of the bags containing the silver became saturated with water and burst, scattering their contents over the floor, or, in other words, that the missing dollars are still in the vault, and will be found upon a more thorough vault, and will be found upon a more thorough

Secretary Tracy left Washington this after-noon to visit his family at Babylon. Long Island, He will return on Tuesday. Secretary Windom left Washington this afternoon at 3 o clock for Deer Park. Postmaster-General Wanamaker left Washington this morning for Cape May. Ho is expected to return next Mon-day evening.

One of the recommendations likely to be incorporated in the report of Secretary Tracy to Congress this fall is that all the vessels built or purchased by the Government be constructed with a view to service in time of war as smaller naval vessels. A prominent official of the Navy Denartment, speaking of this subect, said:
"If we are going to have a navy, let us build

of the Navy Department, speaking of this subject, said:

If we are going to have a navy, let us build it up by all the means in our power, and make every vessel owned by the Government a part of it, to be used for its primary purpose in time of peace, but effective for offence and defence in time of war. There are probably a hundred revenue cutters, lighthouse tenders, and vessels operated in the service of the Fish Commassion, coast survey, &c., which could be and should be so constructed as to form a powerful arm of the navy in time of need. As it is, they are built without regard for the protection of their machinery or facilities for carrying armament. Both of these could be provided without materially increasing the cost of the vessels. Other nations do not spend their money for ships of any kind that cannot be converted into war ships in case of neressity, and the limited states should follow their example. The lighthouse tenders, for instance, with their crews familiar with the planting of buoys and handling ground tassile, would prove invaluable as torpedo boats. All Covarment vessels should be built on plans presented in the Navy Department and furnished on requisition by the department in the recular service of which they are to be placed. In this way a powerful and model navy couls be built up, and I think the powers that be recognize this fact."

Secretary Tracy, in order to carry out this idea of unity in the plan and organization of the following members: Commodore W. P. McCann, Capt. R. I. Phythian, Capt. W. T. Sampbin, Commonder W. M. Folger, Lieut-Commander W. M. Folger, Lieut-Commander W. M. Folger, Lieut-Commander Willard H. Brownson, Ensign Philip R. Alger, Recorder, This Board will formulate and report to the Secretary a general plan to be followed in building up the navy, of how many and of what classes of vessels it should consist, how much should be appropriated and report to the Secretary in the model of an ideal navy should be completed: what will be necessary and so the members of the

Attorney-General William Pinckney Whyte, whom President Harrison appointed a delogate to the Congress of American republics, has defined to serve, as he is so busy adding the State in the prosecution of the numerous murder trials in Battimore, and also with his other professional business.

There has been a considerable decline in the volume of immigration into the United States during the last flecal year, the number arriving leing 435,614, as against 539,815 during the flecal year 1888, a decrease of 101,201. Title decline was mainly in activals from the following named countries: From Great Britain and Ireland, a decrease of 27,007, from Italy, 29,-222; from Norway and Sweden, 24,195; from Austria-Hungary, 11,637, and from Germany, 13,133.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Flood, late of Company A, 164th New York Infant: y. The company A 164th New York Infantry. The facts in this case, so far as known, are these; The soldier claimed a pension in 1869 for a disability which he alleges was contracted in the summer of 1854. In August of that sear he was taken prisoner and in the following October was sent to Saliebury. N. C. where he clined the robel army. In May, 1855, he returned to the titlen lines and declared that he had takt escaped from the stemy, and that he had been hearty four weeks on the way. The claim is made that he real and only motive of the soldier in entering the rebel army was to further his chances of escaping to the Union

army. In the course of his decision, Assistant Secretary Bussey says that the question which the department must ask itself in a pension claim is whether it is lawful. That the general law fails to do justice in some cases, he says, is seen by the many special acts passed by Congress, but if it were undeniably proved that this soldler's motive was to return to his Union service, and if the department held him morally blameless and regarded him as a hero, yet it could not allow him a pension. The statute forbids it. Section 4,716 declares that no rerson shall be pensioned who "in any manner" voluntarily engaged in the rebellion. "This plain mandate," the Assistant Secretary says, "cannot be reasoned away by those charged with its execution. The degree of suffering which would constitute the difference between a voluntary and an involuntary escape could never be defined, and those cases in which a good motive can be made clear may well be lett for special action to Congress on their apparent merits. The motion to reconsider the former adverse decision is denied, "The Assistant Secretary has also decided adversely the somewhat similar case of the widow of John Herbst (or Habel), late of Com-

versely the somewhat similar case of the widow of John Herbst (or Habel), late of Com-pany G, 140th New York Infantry. Assistant Secretary Tichenor has reversed the department's decision of Oct. 22, 1886. wherein Collectors were instructed that the wherein Collectors were instructed that the commercial designation of buttons should govern their classification, and that when imported buttons are not commercially known or designated as brass, gilt, or silk buttons, they should be classified as buttons not specially provided for. Under this new decision all buttons having brase as a component of chief value must be classified as brass buttons, regardless of any mere chance commercial designation or arbitrary facey name that may now be given by tradespeople to such buttons. The duty on brass buttons is 45 per cent, ad valorem. 45 per cent, ad valorem.

VENTILATING THE SUBWATS.

It Consists in Opening the Manholes and Filling the Air With Odors.

Two well-dressed young theatregoers came out of Palmer's Theatre at the close of the performance one night recently and sauntered up Broadway. As they passed the Thirty-second street corner, both clapped their hands to their nose and held on tight. "Great Scott!" one of them cried, "what's that frightful stench?"

A sickening odor of gas, choking in its intensity, was wafted from Sixth avenue. One of theatregoers walked over to Sixth avenue. and saw two men with railroad lanterns in their hands standing in the roadway at the street crossing. They had just lifted the bigger cover of the subway manhole on the wes side of the avenue. A great volume of gas had burst forth the moment the cover was dis-

ger cover of the subway manhole on the west side of the avenue. A great volume of gas had burst forth the moment the cover was disturbed.

"We're ventilating the subway trenches," the men said in response to a question. Residents along the avenue say that the ventilation of the trenches creates a regular nuisance on the avenue wherever it is done. Policomen on post declare that the escape of noxions gases at such time is "almost enough to knock a man down." It lasts quite a length of time and fills the air with a vile odor. The ventilating is dene, as a rule, after 11 o'clock at night by a group of men with lanterns who travel up and down the avenue opening the manholes one after another and allowing the gas to escape. It gathers quickly and in big volumes in the trenches, and requires constant attention to prevent explosions. The methods of ventilating are still very primitive and apparently imperfect. The men carry the lanterns to use as danger signals to warn drivers that the manholes are open. In the daytime blowers are used at stated intervats to blow the gases from the trenches into the manholes. Disinfectants are used, too, but they don't appear to be very effective in abating the nui-sace of the strenches that arise whenever the manholes are opened at night.

Commissioner fless of the Subway Board sars that experts are busy trying to get a more verse are verse. whenever the manholes are opened at night.
Commissioner Hess of the Subway Board
says that experts are busy trying to get a more
perfect system of clearing the gases from the
underground trenches. Meanwhile the public
will have to hold its nose whenever the present
ventilating system is under way.

THE NEWS IN LATIN.

A Modern Pertodical Done Nicely in the Language of Julius Casar.

The first two numbers of a Latin periodical have recently appeared at Aguila degli Abruzzi. in Italy. The editor is Carlo Arrigo Ulrichs, a young scholar, who was educated in Munich, and who enjoys a considerable reputation fo learning among German philologians. He gained some notoriety shortly after the death of Louis II, of Bayaria by publishing a volume of Latin poems under the title, Branches on King Louis's Grave." In the first number of his new periodical, which is entitled Alaude (Larks), Mr. Ulrichs celebrates in Latin prose and poetry much more trivial offeirs than the death of kings. At the head of the first page is a salutatory poem, "Ad Meas Alaudas," in Sapphic metre. Next comes a poetle "Reflection on the Ruins of the Temple of Neptune near Posidonia." The scene of the novelette which follows the poems is laid near

of Neptune near Posidonia." The scene of the novelette which follows the poems is laid near ancient Sulmo and Arniternum. The development of the plot of love and adventure is interwoven with a good bit of rars information concerning old inscriptions and architecture. The most interesting feature of the novelette is the ingonuity displayed by Mr. Ulrichs in finding Latin terms for things which were unknown when Latin was talked. Railway station he calls. Statio viae forme." Letter boxes are "Capsa epistolis recipiendia." The names of modern dishes, liquors, and officials are correspondingly sonorous. The title of the novelette is "Titl Imperatoris Libertas." The body of the publication is filled with short articles concerning travels among foreign nations. The last two pages are filled with humorous poems, anecdotes, lokes, and fish stories. Everything, of course, from the salutatory poem to the last fish yarn, is written in pure and elegant Latin. In the second number of Alauda there is a page full of news items. Altorether the publication has all the characteristics of a modern periodical, excepting advertisements. It has eight octavo pages, and will have four more when the circulation warrants the increase. Its circulation now is somewhat below 200, and Mr. Ulrichs acknowledges it. He appeals to professors and students of philology, and all others who understand Latin, for support in his undertaking.

The President at Beer Park.

DEER PARK, Md., July 27 .- The President divided his time this morning between the Navy and Post Office Departments and the Department of Justice. He first signed the commissions of J. S. McKean, Charles W. Hayes, R. I. Werntz, and Horace W. Jones as Hayes, R. I. Werniz, and Horace W. Jones as assistant engineers of the navy, to rank from June 28. The commissions of eight Postmas-ters, whose appointments were announce-some time ago, received the President's signa-ture.

The Attorney-General reached the White

The Attorney-General reached the White House cottage about 11, and began at once to look over pardon cases with the President. A game of ten pins after breakfast put the Attorney-General in good working order. The President received no callers. Mrs. Harrison has announced Wednesday as her day "at home." She will receive from 4 to 6 P. M.

The President and his aids knocked off work this afternoon, and agreed to leave the pardon cases they were looking over until Monday. At about 5 P. M. Senator Davis drove round to the cottage with the Attorney-General. The President joined thom and they wont for a long drive, Mrs. McKee's surrey appeared soon afterward, and Mrs. Harrison. Dr. Scott, and the maid with little Mary Lodge, occupied it. Mrs. S. E. Elkins and Mrs. McKee, with Hemamin, Jr., and his nurse, made a third driving party in the Elkins carriage. Private Secretary Halford spent his first half holiday in watching a ball game on the hotel grounds. Mrs. Harrison received a few callers in the early afternoon. The President will hear the first Presbyterian sermon since coming to the countries to morrow. The Rev. George Morearly afternoon. The President will hear the first Presbyterian sermon since coming to the mountains to-morrow. The Rev. George Mor-rison of Baltimore will preach in the hotel chapel.

An Editor Wants More Light.

Editor Joseph Atkinson, who owns a share in Assemblyman Frank M. McDermitt's paper. the Newark Sunday Standard, had a difficulty yesterday morning with Samuel A. Baker, a member of the firm of Baker Bros., who print the Standard Mr. Baker made a charge of as-sault at Police Headquarters, and Mr. Atkinson will have to give ball to appear in one of the courts. The quarrel is said to have been caused by a demand made by Mr. Atkinson for more light in the office.

The Memorial Arch Fund.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William street acknowledges the receipt of these subscriptions to the Washington Memorial Arch Fund: Through the Evening Telegram, M. J. H. Measiner, So: through the Batt and Express a tribute from P. H. A. \$13: through the World S. J. St. through the Commercial Advertiser, bitle Sidney Greenfeld, St. "Virginia." 40 cents. This makes a grand total of \$40,820.38.

Stop Of at Cresson Springs on Pennsyl-

Stop Off at Cresson Springs on Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket.

The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that passengers holding free-class limited tickets of any description will be allowed to a stop over at Gresson springs during the season as ionic as desired up to Oct. 31

In order to avail themselves of this privilege passen are should notify the train conductor of their intention to break the lowner at Gresson, and immediately upon itrivial should edge and their these switch the company ansent at Gresson is greatly appreciated by through passengers as it enables them to become acquaints with one of the most delicities them to be come acquaints with one of the most delicities the midding the country. All through passenger trails including the excelenced New York and Chinego Limited Express, stop at Gresson during the season—ass.

THE HAYTIAN MYSTERY

The Wenderful Diplomacy of President Cleveland Imitated by President Harrison. PARIS, July 15 .- Haytlan affairs have been for many a month an exciting subject of discapital as in Madrid. The question is not and has never been whether Legitime or Hyppolite would succeed. The everlasting recurrence of revolutions in the black republic would not have raised such a stir had it not been that in terests of a higher international order were

the resulting civil war. Having had access to some of the best and most absolutely trustworthy sources of infor-mation, both in Spain and in France. I will proceed to state as succinctly as possible the result of my investigations on this subject.

suddenly compromised by the consequence:

In the first place, the French republic is much less interested in the affairs of Hayti and in those of the Antilles than Americans seem inclined to believe. Indeed, the commerce of France with Hayti cannot compare with that of the United States, and it hardly equals that of Germany. In the next place, the so-called ambitious designs of France over Panama have no foundation in fact. The canal enterprise has always been disowned by the French republic as a national enterprise. The late President Gravy, as I am assured by the best informed people, took every precaution lest any step might be taken to involve the French Government in difficulties on account of Panama; and as to President Carnot, whatever may be his personal views on the subject assist the Lesseps bondholders. The measure that has just passed the Legislature of France, called a measure of relief for the Panama Canal bondholders, is of no actual value to them; it is intended merely to soothe down the Boulanger opposition during the coming

Great, then, was the surprise of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs when it was telegraphed to him from Washington and other places that some newspapers had published the text of a treaty concluded, it was said, between the French Government and Gen Legitime, which treaty gave a sort of guarantee to the latter in consideration of the cession to the French republic of the harbor called Mole St. Nicholas and the island of Inagua. As soon as this news was received in Paris it was positively denied by the French Government; and I am well advised that the French Minister in Washington was instructed by cable to make the most formal donial to the Secretary of State.

As the French Government was perfectly sincore in its emphatic denials, it turned out that in Germany, and in Spain more particularly, owing to the ever-existing feeling of insecurity in regard to the possession of Cubs and Puerto it was at once suspected that the published treaty had not been concluded by Légitime with the French Government, but that it was the very scheme which had been proposed by the agents of Hyppolite to the President of the United States.

The Spanish Government, being about the best informed Government in Europe concerning the policy of the United States in the Antilles, was advised by its diplomatic agents as early as the month of December last, that the United States intended to acquire a foothold in Hayti. From that time to the publication of the socalled treaty of cession to France in April last, and ever since, Spanish diplomacy has been carefully surveying the ground in Washington and in New York, and at the same time watching in the Antilles.

It was under these circumstances that President Harrison was inaugurated and that Mr. Blaine matured his plan for sending a Com-mission to Hayti. This plan deserves a little more than ordinary attention.

The diplomatic scheme prepared apparently by Mr. Blaine has never been published, and for this reason it must be stated here at some length. As you are aware, Mr. Blaine had designed to send three Commissioners to Havti accrediting them to Legitime as de facto President, but with full power to reastablish peace by way of arbitration between the contending factions, and to enforce their decisions. Secondly-To obtain from the new Govern-

nent of Hayti, thus emerging from such an arbitration an assurance that the case of the seizure of the steamer Haytien Republic should be referred to the decision of President Har-Thirdly-That the Haytian Government thus

established should bind itself not to make any grant, lease, transfer, or cession of territory to any fore gn power without the consent of the Inited states. Fourthly-Certain tonnage dues should be ad-

sted to the satisfaction of the United States. Fifthly-The United States should have the ight to select a harbor in Hayti and to establish there a coaling station.

In other words, the important parts of the very scheme, which were found in the fabricated treaty said to have been concluded be tween France and Hayti, were adopted by Mr. Blaine. The Spanish Government is, I believe, in possession of a full copy of the document. and they were advised that certain agents of Hyppolite in New York were fully informed on the subject. It is probable that Spain obtained the paper through such channels. From a diplomatic point of view this scheme

was nothing short of an overt act of intervention, and Spain has not failed to communicate about it to nearly all the powers of Europe which are friendly to her. It is impossible to ascertain here whether any informal representations have been made at Washington, but, so far as I can learn, most probably nothing at all was done there. European powers baye come to learn that no treaty can become binding on the United States without the concurrence of the Senate; and in view of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the purchase of St. Thomas concluded between the United States and Denmark in 1867, and view of its refusal to agree with President Grant on the annexation of St. Domingo, it was very doubtful whether the Senate would have ever consented to this new scheme of the

Another and further reason has perhaps led Spain to the same conclusion. It appears from the published records of the American State Department that in 1883 President Salomon. then engaged in a death struggle with the Miragoane insurrection, made about the same proposition to Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State of the United States, through John Mercer Langston, United States Minister at Port-au-Prince; and that said offer was most positively declined by Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Thus it was plain that Mr. Blaine had not shown much inventive power in preparing for the sending of his Commission. In the view of the Spanish diplomatists the scheme could not succeed, and therefore their policy naturally was to confine themselves to a close watch upon President Harrison's proceedings,

It was no surprise to anybody in Europe when it was cabled from Washington that Mr. Blaine himself had been compelled to give up the little project. Outside of this plan the observer fails to discover that the Administration of President Harrison has improved in the least on that of Mr. Cleveland, in regard to Haytian policy. When the Haytian insurrection broke out in the fail of 1888, it seems that the outgoing Administration thought that the best colley was to give fair play to the opposing factions and to let them fight it out among themselves. This crude notion may have pleased two or three New York merchants, but simple common sense should have shown that by permitting both factions to fight it out the productive resources of the island would soon be exhausted, and the certain result of such exhaustion would be to reduce to almost nothing the exports from the United States to Hayti, which during the year just pre-ceding this insurrection had exceeded \$6.500,-000, and to reduce also the imports of material from Hayti in like proportion. It does not appear that Mr. Cleveland took this common-sense view of the aubject; but if his own curious crankiness prevailed against the interests of the United States, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Blaine cannot criticise his

policy for this simple reason, that, with the exception of the commission scheme above referred to, they have not restored the old policy of the Republican party in regard to the inde pendance of Hayti. And as they cannot claim to be the political followers of Lincoln or Seward,

politicians begin to understand Mr. Blaine and Gen. Harrison. On the other hand, there is no possible doubt

that some months ago what was called in the United States Mr. Blaine's aggressive nolloy inspired European Governments with some anxiety. Perhaps no Government was more anxious than that of Spain on account of Cuba. This anxiety was undoubtedly much increased by the Haytian insurrection, which might have given Mr. Blaine the coveted opportunity to establish the power of the United States at Mole St. Nicholas. Thus Cubs would have been placed between the Florida Channel and Mole St. Nicholas; but to-day this feeling of anxiety is fast disappearing, and the plans of the great and aggressive policy " seem to

have lost most of their threatening brilliancy.

There is still another side to this Haytian

uestion, where the record of the United

States appears to European opinion as quite contradictory. It has not been forgotten that during the civil war the United States Government urged foreign Governments to enforce their neutrality during the pendency of the struggie between the Government and the South; and it was argued with an immense deal of force on behalf of the United States that the measure of the duties of the neutral depended on its international obligations, and that they were not measured by its own municipal laws. On this point, so positively defined by the treaty of Washington England pleaded guitty and paid a heavy fine; thereupon it was held that whenever a maritime power should be called upon to do so, it must enforce such neutrality as is imposed ipon it by the law of nations. Up to 1883 the United States proceeded in earnest in such matters; and in fact in that year flibustering expeditions were suppressed in New York. But since the Haytian insurrection broke out in the fall of 1888, it seems that no more has been said by the United States about the duties of neutrals. In fact, a new method appears to have been invented which is attracting just now a good deal of quiet attention in Europe. As I am positively informed. t has lately been held by the Attorney-General of Gen. Harrison's Administration that a libel cannot be maintained in the United States courts against a ship fitted out by the Haytian insurgents on the ground, says the Attorney-General, that "finding from the proof that there was no recognized Government on the part of those against whom the vessel was intended to commit hostilities, and so, of course, no rebels in insurrection in whose service they could be committed, this descriptive allegation was not sustained and the libel was dismissed." This purports to have been written by the Attorney-General of the United States some time in March of the present year. It may be interesting to know where the application of this principle may lead. Let us suppose that in the Presidential conflict of 1876-1877 two Presidents had claimed title to the supreme magistracy of the United States, and civil war had followed; thereupon European powers having declined to recognize either Samuel J. Tilden or Rutherford B. Hayes as President lawfully elected, all the cruisers, privateers, fillbusters, and pirates that the world might fit out or produce against the United States might have sprung from every harbor of Canada, of England, of Spain, on the ground that no lawfully recognized Government existed. If the Attorney-General of the United States has actually made such an extraordinary ruling. has he forgotten that the measure of the duties of the neutral is not found in the statute books

the law of nations? This inquiry might be pursued much further. but this would take me too much out of the line of statement contained in this letter: therefore I will confine myself to one single conclusion: If the recent Democratic Administration failed in its Haytian policy. and if the neutral record of Mr. Cleveland is found very deficient, on the other hand it must be said that Attorney-General Miller's most extraordinary rulings have been much below the worst things ever devised during the Administration of his predecessor.

of the United States, but in the principles of

Two Questions of the Heart.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am acquainted with a young gentleman, and I like him very well. I think he likes me. He goes around with other is trifling with all young ladies, and I do not care to be trifled with. I am employed where I can see him most any time. Would you let him see you or would you stay out of his way? When we are together I do not stay out of his way? When we are together I do not let him make any freedom with me. He says I am cold hearted and care nothing for any one but myself. How would you advise me to treat him? Do you think it proper to allow a young gentleman to whom you are not engaged to kies or embrace you? Naom.

My dear, drop that young man from the list of your associates and his image from your heart. He is not a proper man, and un womanly must be the girl who would seriously keep company with him. Your treatment of him so far has been unexceptionable, only we suggest that you should make it more so. The first effect upon him of such coolness as you have exhibited will be to freeze the impudence out of him, and the harder you succeed in congealing that the more glowing will be your own self-respect. Whether he really likes you or not, he should be spurned from your own memory as nothing but a selfish and vulgar fellow who is undeserving of a nice girl's

And now we will deal with the question put so squarely by our correspondent at the end of her letter. For all unengaged couples we insist, and for all engaged couples we recommend, that never until the engagement becomes the honeymoon shall lip meet lip or arm meet waist.

To the Epiton or Tax Sun-Sir: There is a young man I know, and he is much older than I am. His age is about 35, I should judge, and my age is 21. I think he likes me by his actions. He is good, steady, and well liked. I like him very well, but there is another young man about my own age! like just as well. He is more full of life, and he seems to like to be in my company. He also is good and steady and well liked and he is a good Christian, while the other one never attends church. I treat both slike.

Now, could you advise me which of those two would be the most suitable?

C. N.

Were it not for our understanding of the feminine heart, which so often pulses under emotions of which the intelligence is virtually unconscious, we should say that Miss C. N. is not for either of the parties described above. She doesn't seem to entertain for either that unmistakable degree of passion which should enthuse all persons settled upon matrimony. But she may be in love without yet knowing it, and if we mistake not she prefers the indi-vidual of 21. We bless her choice. Not that the individual of 35 is too old for her-perish the idea. But the younger man, as she describes him. possesses the admirable advantage of being an attendant at church, a custom that bespeaks not only the religious habit, but a character of soberness, regularity, and reverence. May they be happy.

Sunset Cox Maving a Good Time in the West. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The following despatch was received here to-day from Repre-

spatch was received here to-day from Representative S. S. Cox:

Tatowa, W. T., July 28, 1880.—Have been to Olympia. Received by Fresident Box and the Constitutional Convention, and afterward convention, and afterward to the second of the School of the Sc

This Town.

In answer to a letter from New Orleans. La. asking for the present population of New York city and a few other statistics as nearly as could be estimated. omptroller Myers sent the tellowing answer Population, 1.755.410; Valuation of property, real extate, billion, 1870; porsional extate, \$2.00.021,555.00; Total, \$1,501.405, \$13.00.000; porsional extate, \$2.00.021,555.00; Total, \$1,501.405, \$13.00.000; porsional extate, \$2.00.021,555.00; porsional extangle of the population of the single of the population of the populati

OLD NED IN THE BOYS.

Remarkable Exhibition of Innano Temper in a Pair of Young Americans. Two remarkably robust and well-developed specimens of the bad boy fell under the notice of the writer last week. Nowhere but in America has the bad boy reached his development. His badness is of a nature unability to speak which is so pronounced elsewhere among bad boys is apparently an unknown quantity among the rag-tag-and-bob-

tail end of our own juvenile population. The first bad boy was in the smoking car of a train that came to New York from Babylon on

Monday morning.

He was a wall-eyed youth, with an embittered expression of the mouth, a sneering nose, and a wanton incompleteness in the matter of buttons, boots, and garments that extended even to his teeth. On the forward seat of the smoking car was a picture-que assortment of periodicals, candy, and a basket of peaches. was the business of the boy to vend these things, and he did it in a way that was I menace and a terror to the passengers. it was dusty and hot. The business men

were deep in their papers, and the wall-eyed boy having found small demand for his candy grabbed up the basket of peaches, and as a sort of preliminary announcement of his coming howled absently, but robustly: "Here y'are-pee-chez-fresh-dis-mawnin'

-twa-fer-five-pee-chez-nice-un-fresh-No one paid the slightest head. The rumble of the train mingled with the voice. The boy stopped amiably to shoo a fly from the crown of a baid man who slept near the door, and then glanced down at his peaches.

Suddenly he stopped and looked more in tently. One of the six peaches had rolled off and bowled down the aisle of the car several seats, lodging finally near the mighty boots of a Long Island farmer, who sat amid the ample folds of a home-spun suit, enveloped by an air of exclusiveness and the aroma of a grocery store cigar. It chanced that I alone knew of the erratic course the peach had taken. For an instant the wall-eyed boy looked at

his fruit, then the raised his head, and a wrinkled nose and the corners of his mouth drawn down, he eyed the passengers suspi-ciously. Then he strode to a handsom middleaged and highly respectable-looking banker near him and, leaning over, hissed in that astonished gontleman's ear;

Say, I'm jess' about half way onto you!" The banker looked up from his paper with mild interest. The boy wagged his dirty forefinger in front of the banker's nose and added:
"Unload, see? Ree-verse. Give up."
The mild blue eyes of the financier opened, and he drew himsel up.
"Give up, you slab-sided, cork-nosed old rat, er. I'll smash yer naw." screamed the boy in

The mild blue eyes of the financier opened, and he drew himsel un.

Give up, you slab-siled, cork-nosed old rat, er I'll smash yer, new, screamed the boy in sudden frenzy. "I'll bat—"

"Why, you confounded little scoundrel," spluttered the banker. "what do you mean?"

"Give up dat peach, an' do it suddent, er I'll break yer naw. "I can't swipe my peaches—"

At this point the muculiar hand of a gentleman in an adjoining seat fell on the back of the lad's neck, and he was yanked backward and away from the old nanker. The boytu ned and struck out flerely, but he only struck the seat. The man who had hold of the boy's collar was muscular and strong. He is the junior partner of one of the largest dry goods houses in Brooklyn. It was all he could do to hold the boy for a moment, then another man across the alsie extended his hand, and the panting, struggling child was held there as in a vice, shrieking curses and indescribable filth and blasphemy until he burst into tears. His knuckles were blistered and skinned where he struck the backs of the seats, and he accused every man in sight of being a thief. Finally the farmer discovered the peach and rising, interrupted the hubbub.

"Here's th' peach, but I ain't stole it, nor have no one else. Take it an' go on with yer work. I'm a mind it sian you onct or twict—yes, I believe I will, for you're a mighty bad lot."

With this he restored the peach and then swung the back of his hand around with a force that nearly knocked the boy's head off of his shoulders.

"That's bout th' way t' treat a boy of that sort." he said, with an explanatory wave of his hand, "It don't do no good reasonin' with him, cause ho's crazy mad.

The blow nearly sectled the boy. It broke his spirit. With a few more surly curses he flung himself in the corner of the forward seat, lighted a cigarette, and made no further effort to sell his wares.

When the farmer alighted at Long Island City the boy followed him at a safe distance, keeping up his abuse persistently until the ferrytooat left the pier.

The other boy was a much more savage sort, and more dangerous because he was older and bigger than the first.

He drove an express wagon. Beside him was a child of dyears. The boy himself might have been 16. He was squat, freekled, and stumpy, with a shock of red hair and a scarred face. I was waiting in a cab for the arrival of the train which left Philadelphia at 8 A. M. The cab stood in front of the baggage room of the Desbrosses Street Ferry, with the driver podding somnolently on the box. The boy, with a withered cigar but in the corner of his mouth, his hat a-tilt over his nose, and one leg crossed his hat a-tilt over his nose, and one leg crossed over the other. drove into the enclosure in front of the baggage room with his horse on a brisk trot. He struck the cab first with such force as to nearly throw the driver from his sent, then fouled one of the express wagons, pulled his horse around, and deliberately steered for a pile of trunks on the way out, with the evident and unquestionable intention of knocking them over. It was the most amazing performance I had ever seen. There was not the slightest pretext of pusiness to serve as an excuse—it was pure and wannon steered for a pile of trunks on the way out, with the evident and unquestionable intention of knocking them over. It was the most amazing performance I had ever seen. There was not the slightest pretext of ousiness to serve as an excuse—it was pure and wanton deviltry. One of the brawny baggagemen who were iounging around waiting for the train ran forward and selzing the horse's bit swerved him aside so that the pile of trunks was saved by an inch or so. But the baggageman was nearly run down for his bains, for the boy struck the horse smartly and the man was dragged a dozen feet. The boy after hitting the horse reversed his whip, and leaning forward, struck the expressman across the forehead, laving open a long wound from which the blood flowed freely. All of this was so entirely unexnected, so utterly reasonless, and had been so swiftly performed, that the crowd was absolutely dumfounded. When the blow on the man's forehead was heard it broke the spell, and half a dozen of the big trunk heavers, the cab driver, and one or two stragglers rushed toward the boy. He was belabering his horse and cursing in shrill falsetto with a face that was as white as death from mession. The horse plunged and reasred so that it took the strength and daring of half a dozen men to control him while the boy laid his whip over the faces of the men in the crowd. There was a rush for him, and he was carried to the around, with two of the men strawling by his side. Quick as a flash the squarty little demon locked his arms around the whaels of the wason and becan to kick out victously with his hobnailed boots.

"Steady with that horse, there," one of the men on the ground yelled, "or the boy's arms il be broke on the wason heart of the man who had been strong the boy's arms around the whaels of the wason had been strong the boy's arms in the faces of his captors, and then by the exercise of main strongth the boy was pulled away from the wheel and held on the ground, while one of the expressmen ran for a police-man. Meanwhile the expres

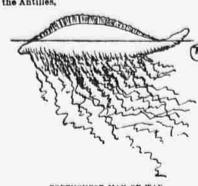
A Twelve-year-old Life Saver. Twelve-year-old Charley Kissam, son of

Oscar Kissam of Huntington Harbor. L. L. has achieved a record as a life saver. When he was but 10 years old he rescued a little girl from drowning. Last summer he rescued two of his companions, who, while in bathing, had wentured out beyond their depth. On Friday he had wastured out beyond their again. On riday he added a fourth to his list. Six wear old Gerile Holger, while maying out his dock at Huntington Harbor, fell overboard. Her companions were untake to help her, and stood on the dock crying for assistance. Charley ran to the dock to see what the matter was. He plunged in after the drowning girl and brought her to singe. Yesterday Charley received a said watch and chain from Carl B Doiger, the girl's father. The passes of those he has rescued are engraved on the watch.

PORTUGUESE MEN.OF-WAR.

Two Rare Specimens of This Queer Jelly Fish in Our Waters.

Two objects half a foot long were discovered floating off Coney Island a few days ago by a fisherman. They were evidently jelly fish but of a species known to very few fishermen in this part of the world. They seemed to be a transparent bag of jelly, long and narrow, with a beautifully tinted comb running from stem to stern, and their backs rose far enough above the water to catch the breeze, so they sailed along right merrily. They were captured in a pail of water and carried ashore, where an old sailor said they were Portuguese men-of-war and that they were a strange sight north of the Antilles.



PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR. The fish are very common in tropical seas. They usually grow to be six or eight inches in length, but have been seen longer. Above the surface of the waves the physalia (the scientific name of the fish) appears like a big bubble-like envelope filled with air, with a raised crest di

surface of the fish) appears like a big bubble-like envelope filled with air, with a raised crest divided lengitudinally, and brilliantly colored with blue or yellow or pink or deep purple. On the under side of the physalia are a great number and variety of appendages, some of which are feeding mouths having flack-shaped bodies with the mouths of the flasks opening downward, while others are magnificently timed streamers which trail far behind the fish as it is wafted along by the wind.

The body of the physalia is usually perfectly white end transparent. Sometimes it is opalescent or topaz or sapphire or aqua marine timted, while an iridescence plays over the surface in a lambent flame. The crest is elevated or depressed at the pleasure of the fish. It is the most beautiful of all yelly fishes.

It is a common sport with sailors to get a greenhorn to pick up a Portuguese man-of-war out of the water. The sailor who performs this simple act doesn't forget it for many a day. As he takes up the lish the tentacles entwine around his hand, and Immediately there is a most intense stinging sensation on every shot of flesh where the filaments touch. In fact, the pain is so pungent that the sailor often faints. To remove the stinging nettles every particle must be torn off piece by piece, so closely do they adhere to the skin, and solong as the minutest fragment remains so long does the poisonous nettle torment the poor sailor. In fact, even after the tentacles are pulled off, the hand swells and white ridges appear on the skin like those caused by the poleonous nettle weed, and instances have been known where the arm and shoulder have swollen frightfully and the lungs been so affected that breathing became dillicuit, In twenty-four hours after this experience the sailor is well again.

It is on record that a sailor who had heard of the poisonous nature of the Portuguese man-of-war, and who, refusing to believe the story, proceeded to cook and eat one, died in a few hours in great apony.

Fish sharps affirm that come in

LICENSES IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT. Clergymen Protest Against Further Grants

Clergymen of various denominations in the annexed district have sent a petition to the Mayor and Excise Commissioners protesting against the "granting or renewing" of licenses to liquor dealers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The signers of the petition are the Rev. E. H. Kettell, pastor of St. petition are the Rev. E. H. Kettell, pastor of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church: the Rev. W. T. Andrews, pastor of Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church: the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, pastor of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Joseph Baird, pastor of the Willis Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. W. F. Andrews, and the Rev. John J. Hughes, pastor of St. Jerome's Catholic Church.

Several down-town saloon keepers who are planning to go into business in the Twenty-hird and Twenty-fourth wards have engaged counsel to appear before the Excise Commissioners on Wednesday next and oppose the request of the clergymen.

quest of the clergymen

CLAN-NA-GAEL MEN AT WINNIPEG. Some of Cronin's Friends Think They Mean to Assassinate Burke.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- John F. Scanlan, a friend of the late Dr. Cronin, was asked by a reporter this morning what his opinion was in regard to the rumor that Clan-na-Gael men were gathering in Winnipeg for the purpose of rescuing Burke from the custody of the authorities in case he is delivered up by the Winnipeg police to the Chicago officials. He replied that he was convinced that such was not their intention. He believed they were not replied that he was convinced that such was not their intention. He believed they were not there as flurke's friends, but as his enemies, and they were prepared, in the event of his extradition, to assassinate him in order to prevent his return to Chicago, in the belief that he would make a confession of the plot to murder Dr. Cronin if he should fall into the hands of the Chicago authorities.

New Sons of Veterans Camp in Brooklyn A camp of the Sons of Veterans will be soon organized in Brooklyn to be named in honor of Gen George C. Strong, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who died in this city in 1863 from wounds received at Fort Wagner. Those qualified for membership are invited to become charter members. A coalet corps with also be organized. Particulars may be obtained from F. S. Curtia. 25 Jefferson awanue. C. E. Deremus, 621 De Katb avenue and from Whitam H. E. Jay or Wilson B. Strong. 29 Montakene street.

A crusade against the Sunday pleasure resorts in the town of Newtown, L. L. was begun yester day. District attorney Fleming of Queens county, on complaint of a number of citizens of Woodside, began action against Edward Houser e park at that place for maintaining a minisance. This place lair full blast Sundays with bowling dancing, and beer drinking. It is thought that the movement will result in shutting up all the parks in Newtown on Sunday.

Blissville Stonecutters Still Out.

The stonecutters employed in the marble and granite yards at Blissville. Long Island City, who went on a strike friday morning because they thought the proprietors of the yards wished to interfere with their union are still out. A committee of the New York union held a conference with the proprietors of the yards yes enlay and endeavored to settle the diffi-curty, but without success.

Sayreville Objects to Paying Taxes Twice New BRUNSWICK, July 27.-The people of Sayreville township are stirred up. Many of them have recently received slips for taxes said to be due for the past four years, and trariy all of them hold receipte for their lakes. The title were this pring sent out by Marshall Meindae of South Amitor. Many say that by had no right to act as deputy collector, because hots not a resident of the township.

Building a \$15,000 Barn. BOSTON, July 27.-Mr. David Nevins, a million-

sire Bosion woollen merchant, is building a \$10,000 barn at his summer home in Framingham. It will be arranged so that a feur-dorse train can be driven from the ground to the top discr. turn around, and come out again without being cramped for space.

One Year for Assaulting a Policeman FREEROLD, July 27,-Michael Brown, who asaulted Police Officer Dexter of Asbury Park waived ndictment yesterday and pleaded guilty. Judge Wai ing sentenced him to one year's hard labor in State



MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 20 | Moon sets...

BIGN WATER-TRIP DAY.

Fandy Hook. 7 32 | Gov. Island. 6 12 | Reli Gate.... 56 68

Arrived-SATURDAY, July 27.

Se Amaif, Kraif, Hambyrs.
Fe Ludgate Hill Brown, London.
Fe Ludgate Hill Brown, London.
Ea Tyrian, Hair, Baracoa.
Fe Alsatia. Woodhquae, Gibraitar.
Fe Alsatia. Woodhquae, Gibraitar.
Fe City of Birmingham, Burg. Savannah.
Fe Richmond, Jenny, West Foint.
Fark Chignetic. Knowlton. Boues.
Hark Mary H. Russell, Kickeia. Turk a Island.
Brig Geo. B Lockhart. Olsen, Cqracoa.
Brig Geo. B Lockhart. Olsen, Cqracoa.
Brig Alec. Stuart, Quantapama.

Sa Cuffe, from Liverpool for New York, as La Bretagne, from Havre for New York

For later arrivals see Jottings About Town! Sa Etruria, from New York, at Queenstown. Sa Egyptian Monarch, from New York, at London. SAILED PROM PORRIGH PORTS.

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Stik Outing Shirts, \$2,08, reduced from \$4.50, fancy vests \$1.50, reduced from \$1.50, white F. K. \$1.50, were \$2.75. KENNEDV. 26 Cortland: st.

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Augusture Bitters is known all over the world is the great regulator of the digestive organs Keep's Breas Shirts made to measure, 6 for the

DIED.

ABBOTT,-At Fort Lee, William Abbott, aged 78 Years. Funeral to-day at 1 P. M. from Stone Church, Fers

Lee Hill Interment in Edgewater Cemetery. BRADI. EY .- On the 27th inst., at his late residence, 218 Fairmount av., Newark, N. J., Robert G. Bradley, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 P. M. Interment in

Fairmount Cemetery. CAMPBELL,—At Jersey City, on July 26, 1806, Josephine Warner Campbell, widow of John Camp-bell, aged 71 years. Belatives and friends of the family are respectfully

invited to attend her funeral on Monday afterneous at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 224 lat at., Jer sey City.

AIR NH,—On the 27th inst., Hugh Cairns, in his 88th

dence, 34 East 22d st., on Monday at 1 30 o'clock.

terment in Univery.

ANGMEYER,—On Thursday, 28th inst., Henry
Fangmeyer, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral services Sunday, 28th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from

his late residence, 17 7th at. Alice, beloved wife of Martin Gilloon.

Sunday at 3 P. M.

III ENNESSY.—On the 26th inst. John Joseph Hennessy, age : 3 months.
Funeral services at his late residence, 7149th av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

residence, 310 West 34th st., on Monday at 12 o clock. Please omit flowers. JAEGER.-On Thursday, the 25th, Lewis Jaeger, in

day at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to JORDAN. -On Saturday, July 27, Patrick F. Jordan,

Monday July 20, at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Friday, July 28, Catherine Johnson, widow of the late Bernet Johnson in

the 87th year of her ago. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, 168 Hancock at, Brockiva, at 10 o clock Monday morning, July 25. MORNE,-On Friday, July 26, at her late residence

Funeral private ME UR PH Y ... On Thursday, July 25, Margaret, widow

vited to attend the funeral, from her late residence 167 Lim st., on Monday, July 29, at 10 c'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, Mott and Prince ats. Interment

Brooklyn Maggie Murphy. Requiem mass Tuesday at 9:30 A. M. at St. Mary's Church, Leonard and Manjer sts. MeCORD,-On July 26, Harriet E. McCord, beloved

MURPHY. - At her late residence, 267 Butledge ot

Funeral from her late residence, 224 West 15th at this morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends to

William Sampson.

Funeral services at her late residence, 149 East Slat 26.
on Monday, July 29, at 10 A. M. SHANNON,-Nary Shannon, beloved wife of Wil-

liam Shannon. Funeral Munday, July 26, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 320 Henry at.

WAI.SEE.—On July 25, William Walsh, in the 75th year of his age, a native of Deanerath, parish of Thomastewn, county Kilkenny, Irsiand.

Funeral to-day at 1 P. M. from his late residence, 236

West 17th st. WHITE, - Agnes M. daughter of the late William M.

liams, in her 82d year. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. E.

Bussing at Woodlawn, to day at 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 1.35, Barlem Ratiroad. WILNEY .- at Kingsbridge, on Thursday, July 36, Puneral services at Middlehope, Orange county, H. T., to-day at 2 30 P. M. Emily, wife of O. J. Wilsey.

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year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respect fully invited to attend the funeral, at his late resi BOWN EX.—At Whitestons, L. I., Mary E., widow of Cornelius Downey. Funeral from her late residence Sunday, July 38. In-

SILLOON.-On Thursday, July 25, at Jersey City. Helatives and friends are respectfully invited to assend the funeral from her late residence, 289% 7th st. on

HENDERS...-On the 26th inst. Walter, only sen of lease and Sarah M. Hendriz, aged 28 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respect fully invited to attend the funeral services at his late

the 50th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 39 West 125th st., te-

in the filld year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 62 Cannon st. on

1.403 Pacific st., Brooklyn, after a long filness, Mrs. Jeanna S. Morse, widow of Nathan B. Morse, in the 73d year of her age.

of Joseph Murphy. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully in-

wife of John McCord, aged 56 years.

SAM PHON .- On Friday, July 26, Rebecca, widow of

and Catherine R. White. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,585 Park av.,

corner 113th at., to day at 2 o'clock.
WILLIA MB.-At Woodlawn, July 26, Sarah A. Wil-

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apartments to our warerooms, where wall papers and cretonnes to match are exhibited by gaslight. Hang-ings especially designed by the Associated Artista, also exclusive Novetites not to be obtained elsewhere. Large and choice selection of Japaness, French, German, and English Goods recently imported.